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Copenhagen, June 12.

IN our last we gave you an account of the retreat of the Suedes Army, and that our King was lodged in their Camp. Now we are to tell you, that his Majesty thought not fit to continue there, but followed the Enemy, who still retired, and passing by Christianstade drew off the Troops that had kept that place blocked up for several months. On the 10 instant the King came with his Army before Christianstade, and the same day entered the Town, supplying it with all sort of Provisions; and we are told that the Snaphaens in Schonen, who were sent out to pick up the Straglers of the Suedes Army, have taken the King of Suedens Baggage, and defeated the Convey that guarded it. On Wednesday last the 10 Suedes Men of War that endeavoured to pass the Belt, being commanded by the Sieur Zeebladt, met with the Danes Squadron consisting in 14 Men of War, under the command of Admiral Juels, which cruised there to hinder their passage; but the Wind blowing pretty hard, no action passed that day, yet they kept near each other, and the next day about 4 in the morning the Fight began, which continued with great fury till 10, when Admiral Juels laid the Suedes Admiral Ship, called the Admirante of 50 Guns on board, who was assisted by the Suedes Ship called the Rose, but the Sieur Zeebladt finding himself unable to defend his ship left her, and retired on board the Rose: after which Admiral Juels took two other Suedes, one of 50 and the other of 40 Guns, Vice-Admiral Biel took a fourth of 50 Guns, and Captain a fifth of 40 Guns; our Frigats pursuing the rest, who endeavor to return to Gothenburg, and this morning two Suedes Gallies are taken. In our next we shall be able to tell you farther.

Ditta, June 12. Here is arrived a Vessel from Riga in Livonia, the Master tells us, That on the 21 past, there happened through the carelessness of a Smith, a Fire in that City, which Wind blowing pretty hard, increased so far, that it put the whole Town in the greatest disorder and consternation imaginable, and no means could be found sufficient to quench it; the Fire burnt very violently all that day and the next, and continued so on the Wednesday, when this Vessel came away, having consumed near three parts of the City, the building of which were all of hard Stone, and very beautiful, but could not withstand the violence of the Flame.

Madrid, June 3. According to the last Letters we received from Saragosa, his Majesty intended to part thence as yesterday on his return thither, where his presence is very necessary for the dispatch of several publick affairs. The Count de Monterey is made Viceroy of Catalonia, the Prince of Parma having on account of his continual indisposition desired leave to resign that Government. The Cardinal de Porto Carrero is made Viceroy of Sicily, and the Duke of Bourbonville, Mestre de Camp General of the Kings Forces in that Kingdom. From Malaga they write, that the Marquis de Villa Vici, General of the Kings Fleet, was sailed

from thence with several Men of War for Sicily, on board of which was the Regiment of Guards, which was sent from hence upon his Highness Don Juan of Austria's coming to Court.

Vienna, June 6. The Bishop of Gurke the first of the Emperors Ambassadors for the Treaty at Nimeguen is finally parted from hence on his way thither. The 3d instant General Cobs begun his journey towards Denmark, where is he to command the Auxiliary Troops which the Emperors sends to the assistance of that Crown. From Hungary we have advice, that though the Rebels continue to give those parts great disturbance, yet that they are not above 3000 in a Body, and that their General, Szuckay Mathias, hath been lately surprized and slain by a party of Imperialists. The Empress is pretty well since her miscarriage. Their Majesties will remain at Luxemburg till the 15 instant.

Hague, June 18. Our Letters from the North bring us an account of the sad disaster befallen the City of Riga, the Capital Town of Livonia, which is quite ruined by fire. That the ten Suedes Men of War that endeavoured to pass the Belt, had been rencountered by the Danes, five of them taken, and the rest forced to return towards Gothenburg; and that in Schonen the King of Denmark had relieved Christianstade. An Entercourse of Letters is set up between these Provinces and Sweden, and the Merchants are prohibited not to write concerning any matters but what relate to their Trade.

Brussels, June 18. At the parting of our last Letters from hence, the advices we had received by an Express from the Governor of Luxemburg, made us very confident there had been a Battel fought between the two Armies in Lorrain. Since we have Letters from the Army of the 12, and from Luxemburg of the 14 instant, which tell us, That upon the approach of the Imperial Army towards the Sille, Marechal Crequi retired with the French Army towards Pont à Mousson, leaving two Battalions of Foot, and some Squadrons of Horse in Nomeny to disturb them in their passage, but those Troops not being able to maintain their Posts, quitted it, and retired to their Army. The 9th instant the Duke of Lorrain passed the Sille in three several places, making use of the Brass Boats which were taken the last year at Philipsburg, and encamped between Montours and Porsur-Selle, which latter being a very strong Castle, the Duke of Lorrain caused the Commander to be summoned to surrender forthwith upon discretion, which he refusing, the Castle was forced, and the Garrison stript stark naked, and so sent to their Camp. The 12 several Troops of the Kings Household joined the French Army, which with the other reinforcements it had received was counted 30000 strong. When these letters came away, the Armies lay not above 2 English miles asunder, their Cannon playing on both sides, and frequent skirmishes happening between them. The French had the advantage of a Hill, and before their Camp was a Wood, and several narrow passages, so that the Imperialists could not come to attack them withy